

MUR

MUNDIVAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Diſt.*
 MUNDU'NGUS. *n. f.* Stinking tobacco. *Builey.*
 MU'NERARY. *adj.* [*from munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.
 MU'NGREL. *n. f.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.
 Maſtiff, greyhound, *mongrel* grim,
 Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
 Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail.
 MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate. *Shakeſp.*
 Thou art nothing but the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mongrel* bitch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mongrel* war. *Howel.*
Mongrel curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverbary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*
 A foreign ſon is fought and a mix'd *mongrel* brood. *Dry.*
 MUN'ICIPAL. *adj.* [*municipalis*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.
 A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*
 MUNIFICENCE. *n. f.* [*munificencia*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.
 A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, N^o 257.
 2. In *Spaniſh* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones* *facere*.
 Their impoſtune ſway
 This land invaded with like violence,
 Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
 Did head againſt them naked, and ſtrong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.
 MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificens*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.
 Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor and moſt potent protector. *Atterbury.*
 MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [*from munificent*.] Liberally; generously.
 MU'NIMENT. *n. f.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.
 2. Support; defence.
 The arm our ſoldier,
 Or ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
 With other *muniments* and petty helps
 In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
 To MU'NITE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To ſortify; to ſtrengthen.
 A word not in uſe.
 Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 Men, in the procuring or *munition* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*
 MU'NITION. *n. f.* [*munition*, Fr. *munition*, Lat.]
 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.
 Victors under-pin their acquieſce jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*
 2. Ammunition; materials for war.
 What penny hath Rome borne,
 What men provided, what *munition* ſent,
 To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*
 The king of Tripolie in every hold
 Shut up his mea, *munition* and his treasure. *Fairfax.*
 It is a little city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition*. *Sandy's Journey.*
 MU'NITION. *n. f.*
 The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munions*. *Moxon.*
 MU'RAGE. *n. f.* [*from murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.
 MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.
 And repair'd
 Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*
 In the neſtarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*
 A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſon.*
 MU'RDER. *n. f.* [*monſon*, *monben*, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it antiently often was, *murder*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d*.] The act or killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.
 Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?
 Ho murder! murder! *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Now witchcraft celebrates
 Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd murder,

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With Tarquin's ravishing ſtrides, towards his deſign
 Moves like a gholt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,
 Ere human ſtatue purg'd the general weal;
 Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd
 Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
 And makes a maſſacre what was a war. *Dryden.*
 The killing of their children had, in the account of God,
 the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*
 To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
 1. To kill a man unlawfully.
 If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*
 2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.
 Can't thou quake and change thy colour,
 Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
 And then again begin, and ſtop again. *Shakeſp.*
 Let the mutinous winds
 Strike the proud cedars to the fiery fun;
 Murd'ring impoſſibility, to make
 What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
 MU'RDERER. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.
 Thou doſt kill me with thy unkind falſhood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney*, b. ii.
 I am his hoſt,
 Who ſhould againſt his *murderer* ſhut the door,
 Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
 'Tis pretty ſure,
 That eyes, that are the frail't and ſofter things,
 Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,
 Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*
 The very horror of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Watſon.*
 Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,
 Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,
 Who freſher for new miſchiefs does appear,
 And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*
 This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the conſpirator, and having till now fought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, N^o 177.
 With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
 The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift.*
 MU'RDERESS. *n. f.* [*from murderer*.] A woman that commits murder.
 When by thy ſcorn, O *murderer*! I am dead,
 Then ſhall my gholt come to thy bed,
 And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Dennis.*
 Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,
 The *murderer*'s mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*
 Art thou the *murderer* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*
 MU'RDERMENT. *n. f.* [*from murder*.] The act of killing unlawfully.
 To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*
 MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [*from murder*.] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.
 Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
 Sits in grim majesty to fright the world. *Shak. sp.*
 Oh *murderous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool
 Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſp. Othello.*
 Enforc'd to fly
 Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
 Were dead, who fought his life; and miſſing, fill'd
 With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*
 If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
 With *murderous* rapine and ſeditious ſtrife;
 In everlaſting darkneſs muſt the lie. *Prior.*
 MURE. *n. f.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe.
 The inceſſant care and labour of his mind
 Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,
 So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*
 To MURE. *v. a.* [*mure*, Fr. *from murus*, Lat.] To incloſe in walls.
 All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were refer'd to fallly out. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
 MU'RENGER. *n. f.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Arb.*
 MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, or any ſuch like pickles, from *muria*, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*
 If the feurvy be entirely *murietick*, proceeding from a diet of falt fleſh or fiſh, antifebrutick vegetables may be given with ſucces, but tempered with acids. *Arb.*
 MURK. *n. f.* [*murck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs; want of light.
 Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
 Moſt Hesperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp. Tit.*
 MU'RK. *n. f.* Hulks of fruit. *Murk.*

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MU'KKY. *adj.* [*murck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.
 The *murkiſt* den,
 The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion
 Shall never melt mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
 So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
 His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,
 Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
 A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads
 Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
 Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Addiſon.*
 MU'RMRUR. *n. f.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]
 1. A low ſhrill noiſe.
 Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interior ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,
 Or ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
 Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*
 2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.
 Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*;
 How idle *murmurs*!
 The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier fort,
 With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,
 Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*
 To MU'RMRUR. *v. n.* [*murmure*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]
 1. To give a low ſhrill ſound.
 The *murmuring* ſurge,
 That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
 Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore
 The forells *murmur*, and the furies roar,
 A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*
 The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,
 Invite to gentle ſleep the lab'ring ſwain. *Dryden.*
 2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and fullen diſcontent. With at before things, and againſt before perſons.
 The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
 And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*
Murmur not at your lickneſs, for thereby you will ſin againſt God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
 The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring* againſt the government, are very viſible. *Swift.*
 MU'RMRURER. *n. f.* [*from murmur*.] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.
 Heav'n's peace be with him!
 That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*
 There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
 The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,
 Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*
 MU'RNUVAL. *n. f.* [*munneſle*, Fr. *from murner*, to ſtum.] Four cards of a ſort. *Skinner and Anſworth.*
 MU'RRAIN. *n. f.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *urrian*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *moris*, to die.] The plague in cattle.
 Away rag'd rains, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*
 Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*
 A hallowed band
 Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Gart.*
 MURRE. *n. f.* A kind of bird.
 Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, meawes, *murre*s, criers and curlews. *Ca. ex.*
 MU'REY. *adj.* [*morete*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *more*, a moor.] Darkly red.
 The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey*. *Boyle.*
 Painted glaſs of a fanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 Cornelliſ jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſatin upon his body. *Arbuth.*
 MU'RRION. *n. f.* [often written *morion*. See MORION.] *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a caſque; armour for the head.
 Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſlew'd,
 And in their baſket-hilt their be'verage brew'd. *King.*
 MURTH of Corn. *n. f.* Plenty of grain. *Arb.*
 MUSCADEL. *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadell*, Fr. *muſcatello*, Italian.] *MUSCADINE*. *adj.* either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmegs, *muſcadate*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

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He quafft off the *muſcadell*, *Shakeſp.*
 And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*
 MUSCLE. *n. f.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *musculus*, Lat. *muscula*, Sax.]
Muſcle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every *muſcle* receives branches of all thoſe veſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each *muſcle* or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the *muſcles* contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*
 The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*
 2. A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.
 Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oysters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakevill.*
 Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells was found in a liſtſtone quarry. *Woodward on Fiſhes.*
 MUSCOSTITY. *n. f.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.
 MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [*from muſculus*, Latin.] Performed by *muſcles*.
 By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*
 MUSCULARITY. *n. f.* [*from muſcular*.] The ſtate of having *muſcles*.
 The guts of a ſurgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew's Muſeum.*
 MU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.]
 1. Full of *muſcles*; brawny.
 2. Pertaining to a *muſcle*.
 The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *Morc.*
 MUſE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.
 The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed make,
 That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed
 As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fa. Queen.*
 He was fill'd
 With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
 Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*
 2. The power of poetry.
 Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*
 The *muſe*-inſpired train
 Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Wallar.*
 Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
 The *muſe* ſhall ſing. *Pope.*
 To MUſE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muſer*, Dutch; *muſſe*, Latin.]
 1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence.
 If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*
 St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hosker.*
 Cæſar's father oft,
 When he hath *muſ'd* of taking kingdoms in,
 Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
 As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſp.*
 My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm xlix. v. 3.*
 Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. *2 Eſdras x. 25.*
 All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke iii. 15.*
 On theſe he *muſ'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*
 We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Man ſuperiour walks
 Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
 And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring.*
 2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.
 Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
 And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
 To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp.*
 You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and fighting with yours arms acroſs. *Shakeſp.*
 The ſad king
 Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,
 Liſts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unbound. *Daniel.*
 3. To